HOW DOMINGO WAS LOST.

THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF THE AN-NEXATION MOVEMENT.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE DEFEAT OF THE TREATY-HIS

CONFIDENCE THAT TIME WOULD VINDICATE HIS COURSE.

From the excited manner in which some people comment upon the latest acquisition of territory, it might be inferred that territorial expansion is a new thing. These people even call it unconstitutional. If they would read up some of the history and organic documents of their own Government, they would not be long in learning that the doctrine of expansion as a vital principle is even older than the Constitu-

After Lexington and Fort Ticonderoga, the first aggressive movement against Great Britain by the Colonial forces was the invasion of Canada in 1775 by Ethan Allen by way of Lake Champlain to Montreal, which was taken, and by Benedict Arnold by the Kennebec River, the two forces forming a junction before Quebec. The campaign was a failure, being too far from base, but the principle was there.

Article XI of the Articles of Conféderation and Perpetual Union between the States (1777) extended to Canada the fullest opportunity to join the United States and enjoy all the advantages of the Union of the Independent States of America, but no other colony was to be admitted unless agreed to by nine States. It is generally conceded that John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Roger Sherman, Oliver Wolcott, Robert Morris, Francis Lewis, Francis Lightfoot Lee, each of whom signed the Declaration of Independence, and forty others, representing every State, knew what they were about in making this tender.

Therefore, expansion in the simple sense of expansion of dominion, without any sugar coating of sentiment or apology, may be regarded as one of the fundamental principles of American institutions as laid down by the Continental

The United States has had six experiences on these lines, not to speak of desirable opportunities which have been rejected or set aside.

If French, Spanish and English intrigues and Ben Franklin's infatuation for France had been permitted to have their way in settling up the boundary question at the close of the war for independence, the Allegheny Mountains would have been our western limit, and England would have held all the region north of the Ohio to the Mississippi, and Spain all south except Louisiana.

John Adams and John Jay, original expansionists, may be thanked for bringing England to terms, beating her at every point and forcing her to the definitive treaty of 1783.

Since then there have been the Louisiana and Alaska purchases from France and Russia, the conquest of Florida, Mexico, Porto Rico and the Philippines, with a money bonus paid for the privilege of thrashing them. The victory over England in 1812-'14 gave the United States commercial independence, and the cession of Hawaii added valuable territories to the National area and expansion to trade, without anticipating the outcome in Cuba.

In President Pierce's time one of the Central American States offered itself as a free gift, but the President rejected the proffer on his own

THE REJECTION OF SAN DOMINGO.

The most noted instance of a rejection of a gift of territory was in the case of San Domingo, the story of which, briefly told, is this:

June 17, 1869, in the opening of President Grant's term, found the steamer Ybee, which had carried us, 1,600 miles almost due south from New-York Harbor, at anchor off Santo Domingo City, the capital of the republic of that

That city was again reached after spending a month in visiting Samana Bay and the north coast, scaling the lofty Cibao range, descend-ing into La Vega Real, where Christopher Co-lumbus had explored, and journeying across the roadless, bridgeless island, swimming rivers or

roadless, bridgeless island, swimming rivers of ferrying across them in dugouts, and sleeping nights restfully in hammocks swung between giant mahogany trees in pristine forests. Before departing on this cruise along the coast and starting on an overland ride from Fort Tarabella on the north to Santo Domingo City on the south the Government furnished letters to the Governors of the districts, which everywhere received the most respectful consideration. At the time a rival named Cabral was cruising in Samana Bay on an ancient ferryboat called the Telegrafo, mounting several smooth bores. The Dominican Navy could muster a fleet of four or five one and two masted schooners, each carrying an 8-inch Spanish gun of the seventeenth century. It was highly diverting to watch a naval engagement under such conditions. nd starting on an overland ride from

watch a naval engagement under such conditions.

The same afternoon Señor Manuel Mona Gautier, Secretary of State, called at the hotel with an invitation to dine with the President, Buenaventura Baez, and the members of his official household, at his own residence the Palace not being occupied at the time. United States Consul Somers Smith was also a guest. Besides those mentioned General José Hongria, Minister of War and Navy; Ricardo Cunel, of the Treasury, and Felix Delmonte, of the Department of Justice, were present.

Hidalgo Spanish, very weak Anglo-Saxon and vigorous French by the parties of the first part and very good Anglo-Saxon and very ricketty French by the parties of the second part constituted the vehicle of lingual intercourse. But for Minister Gautier to have "walked Spanish" would have best relieved the strain of the situa-

would have best relieved the strain of the situa-

The menu corsisted of an assortment of French dishes, with bananas as raw material, and some excellent native fruits and wines.

When the repast ended the President, over the cigars, talked very frankly upon the material wealth of the country. He had been a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, had been President several times, and had the interests of his people at heart. He referred to the impoverished condition of the finances, and of the advantage the protection of the strong arm of the great Republic of the North would

At this point Minister Gautier asked the name of President Grant. Having been informed "U. S. Grant," he wished to know the name in

full, which was given to him. HOW THE OFFER WAS CONVEYED.

President Baez complained of the insecurity of the mails on the Spanish steamers which touched at the city. He remarked that official, as well as private, letters were tampered with, and that some never reached their destination. He asked me as a great favor to take charge of an official letter to President Grant, which would contain offers of annexation and which he feared might be seized if dis-

covered and cause complications. Having acceded to his request, the document was delivered the next day before the sailing of the steamer. The envelope was about nine by twelve inches, the superscription was written cut in full, in a bold hand, and the seal was

larger than a silver dollar. Owing to the size of the document, it was secreted in the back lining of my vest. The voyage to Havana and getting safely aboard an American steamer and out of the three mile limit bound for New-York City consumed some days not devoid of anxiety. After getting on the high seas under the Stars and Stripes, the pocket of a trunk was substituted as a receptapocket of a trunk was substituted as a receptacle for the document, and the straitjacket
cle for the document of the United
cle was ascertained that the President of the United
cle was ascertained that the President of the United
class and his family were sojourning at Long
class and his family wer

patches addressed to Ulysses Simpson Grant.
President of the United States of America.'"
The President seeming somewhat perplexed, I explained how I came in possession of them.
The unitally remembers of the United States of America.'"
The President seeming somewhat perplexed, I explained how I came in possession of them.
The ULTILE ISLAND REPUBLIC WHOSE
THE ARGENTINE MINISTER SAYS SOUTH-

He quietly remarked:
"Very good. Hold them until we go to Secretary Fish's, at Garrison's Landing, on the Hudson, on Monday. I invite you as my guest. You can lodge at the hotel across the river at West Point, if there is none at the Landing. Of course, I have no authority to invite to a host's

PEOPLE FAVORABLE TO THE TRANSFER. The President lost no time in hesitation or delays. General O. E. Babcock, Corps of Engineers, was summoned. On July 17, 1869, he was off for San Domingo with the President's answer and instructions. After forty days' in-

answer and instructions. After forty days investigation of the island and its resources General Babcock returned with a memorandum of points agreed upon, at the same time assured that President Baez, his Cabinet and the people were favorable to the transfer of the island. On November 16, 1869, General Babcock, accompanied by General Delos B. Sackett, Inspector General, a Spanish scholar, and General Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster General, United States Army, in the United States steamer Albany, returned to the island with the treaty of annexation, prepared for official signatures.

er Albany, returned to the island with the treaty of annexation, prepared for official signatures. Raymond H. Perry was appointed commercial agent on November 16, 1869, with full powers. The treaty negotiated by General Babcock was signed by him on the part of the United States and by Gautter for San Domingo on November 29, 1869, it embraced the annexation of the whole island, and a lease of Samana Bay and peninsula for \$150,000 a year for fifty years. This lease was included in the transfer to the United States in case of the annexation of the island. A popular vote required resulted in almost unanimous support. mous support. General Babcock returned with the document,

which was accepted and sent to the Senate at once. The Texas plan of ratification by a joint resolution was attempted, but Congress adjourned on July 15, 1870, before action could be reached.

SUMNER OPPOSED THE TREATY.

On May 31, 1870, President Grant transmitted an additional article, extending the time of ratification and limiting all final obligations not to exceed \$1,500,000. Charles Sumner, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, bitterly opposed the treaty, accusing Baez of being an adventurer held in power by the United States

adventurer held in power by the United States Navy.

The treaty, on a direct vote on June 30, 1870, failing to receive two-thirds, was rejected.

The result as to Senator Sumner was his removal by a vote of the Senate from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, at the head of which he had been for years. He was classed with Democrats, and other humiliations were heaped upon him by his former

bleagues.

He delivered a severe arraignment of Presi-He delivered a severe arraignment of Fresi-dent Grant, and wrote a sharp letter to James G. Blaine, giving his reasons for not supporting the regular party nominee. His influence went to Horace Greeley. After a time, however, cordial relations were restored. When President Baez was apprised of the result by a special messenger from our Depart-

General Horace Porter, now Ambassacor to France, was then private secretary to the President. When the result was wired to the Executive Mansion from the Capitol it was important to secure the vote, which, having been taken in executive session, was confidential. The President had dispatched Secretary Porter to make the effort. The importance of the issue and the feeling engendered had put every Secretar on his guard.

Senator on his guard.

By methods often tried with success, after much buttonholing, the vote was obtained.

Those were cobblestone days on Pennsylvania-ave. Even by means of cab transportation the President's impatience was not much abbrevi-

THE PRESIDENT'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Upon reaching the corner of the Treasury grounds I spied the President alone, walking and in the forty-five miles of its length passes restlessly on the broad pavement in front. It over one of the mountain ranges which extend was a hot June afternoon. He wore a linen over the whole length of the island. This road duster, had on a high hat and was at the time | was constructed by Americans and is being

"Have you the vote?" was his laconic inquiry.
I handed it to him.
He turned about quickly, remarking:
"We will go to the White House. Come with

me."

As he retraced his steps he scanned the list and had an opinion to express about more than one of its negative members. Through having come to him with pledges of co-operation he seemed to take the negative vote of John Scott, of Pennsylvania, more to heart than any of the others. Of Ross, of Kansas, he said that he had taken up much of his time in repeatedly informing him that he would vote for the treaty. Several attempts were made to persuade the President to repeat the effort, there being better prospects, the subject being more fully understood. He always declined, however, upon one occasion remarking: "I have done my duty. I am entirely willing to let the judgment of posterity determine between the Senate and me, as terity determine between the Senate and me, as to the wisdom of adding such a splendid pos-session to our National domain and of securing such a superb strategic position for our protec-tion at home and naval prestige in the islands of the West Indies."

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Aug. 5.-The following Army and Navy orders have been issued: ARMY.

Major ARGALUS G. HENNISEE, 24 Cavalry, now in New-York City, will join his regiment.

New-York City, will join his regiment.

First Lieutenant ASA F. FISK, 35th Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty.

Second Lieutenant SAMUEL B. M'INTYRE, 37th Infantry, and Second Lieutenant JAMES P. TONCRAY, 36th Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks to accompany recruits to Manila.

accompany recruits to Mantia.

Captain ISAAC P. WARE, assistant surgeon, and Major LECOPOLD O. PARKER, 22d Infantry, are directed to report to the Retiring Board at San Francisco for examination.

wajor WALTER C. SHORT, 35th Infantry, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty.

The following officers are relieved from recruiting service at places designated August 21, and will proceed to West Point Military Academy for

First Lieutenant MATTHEW C. SMITH, 2d Cavalry,
Columbus Barracks: First Lieutenant HERBERT A.
WHITE, 6th Cavalry, Columbus and Columbus Barracks: First Lieutenant FRANK G. MAULDIN,
Artillery, Cleveland.

Major JOHN W. SUMMERHAYES, quartermaster, in addition to present duties, will report to Commanding
General, Department of the East, for assignment temporarily as chief quartermaster of that department,
to relieve Colone: Amos S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster general.

Acting Assistant Surgeon GILBERT L. PRAY with pro-

termaster general.

Acting Assistant Surgeon GILBERT L. PRAY will proceed to San Francisco for duty.

Lieutenant Colonel CALVIN DEWITT, Deputy Surgeon General, now at Fort Monroe, will take charge of the Josiah Simpson General Hospital and relieve Major Charles Richard surgeon, as commanding officer of

that hospital.

for RICHARD will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty to relieve Major George H. Torney, surgeon. Major TORNEY will proceed to Hot Springs and assume command of the Army and Navy General Hospital and relieve Major Harry O. Perley, surgeon, who will proceed to San Francisco and assume command of the hospital ship Relief, to relieve Major Alfred E. Bradley, surgeon.

Alfred E. Israeley, Surgeon.

First Lleutenant CLAYTON J. BAILEY, 27th Infantry is relieved from recruiting duty at Trenton and will be relieved from recruiting duty at Trenton and will be relieved.

join his regiment.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM E. WEIGLE, 1st Washington Infantry, is honorably discharged September 2.

Major DAVID B. WILSON, 25th Infantry, now at Boston, will proceed at once to Fort Ethan Allen and assume the duties of quartermaster at that post, to relieve Captain John W. Heard, 3d Cavalry.

relieve Captain John W. Heard, 3d Cavalry.

Captain THOMAS DOWNS, assistant quartermaster, will proceed to Cincinnati for temporary duty, to relieve Major Mortis C. Hutchins, quartermaster, Major HITCHINS will proceed at once to New-York City for further orders. N..VV.

Captain C. H. ROCKWELL, is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard as captain of yard, August 20.

"PHIL" DALY, JR'S, DIVORCE SUIT.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 5 (Special).—A suit for di-corce was to-day instituted in the Court of Chancery by Philip Daly, jr., of Long Branch, on statutory grounds. The husband, who is a son of "Phil" Daly, the well known proprietor of the Pennsylvania Club, of Long Branch, names as a corespondent Frederick F. Wood, with whom he recently had a fight at his home. Daly was married on July 30, 1801, to Jennie Joyce Huss, with whom he lived until July 29 last.

THE LITTLE ISLAND REPUBLIC WHOSE RECENT TROUBLES HAVE BROUGHT IT INTO PROMINENCE.

The assassination of President Heureaux of San Domingo at Moca and the revolutionary outbursts which followed the act, together with "Mr. President," said I, "the dispatches are in Spanish. You must have an interpreter,"
"Not necessary. I learned enough Spanish at West Point and in the Mexican War to get an idea of their contents."

So the dispatches tendering the annexation of the island of San Domingo by the Baez Government to the United States were placed in the President's hands as he had indicated, at Secretary Fish's country seat.

There are a number of merchants in Newthe arguments in favor of annexation, brought

There are a number of merchants in New-York who do business with the sugar planters of San Domingo and send the products and manufactured articles of this country in exchange for the sweet staple. In conversation with these merchants one of the first points one notices is that they, like the natives of the island, speak of the republic as San Domingo and of the capital as Santo Domingo. No one seems to know just why the difference is made, but the two names have become correct by established usage.

The rich and fertile soil produces coffee, tobacco, cocoa and spices in large quantities, but sugar has always been the chief product, and it all comes to New-York and Boston.

A writer on the subject says: "Over a century before the French founded Quebec, or two centuries before they founded New-Orleans, old Spain was drawing great wealth from the sugar fields of San Domingo, and it is safe to say that more real wealth was thus gathered by Spain for two centuries after Columbus than from all her gold and silver."

Another great source of revenue to San Domingo is the fruit business. Great banana plantations have been developed by enterprising Deminicans and Americans, and large consignments of the fruit are sent from the island, most of the shipments being made from Samana Bay to New-York and Boston. The great, dense forests of San Domingo are among the natural attractions of the country, and are also a source of profit to the inhabitants. Mahogany, satinwood, granadülo, guayacan and yaya are among the many varieties that are exported. Wax, honey, molasses, cocoanuts, dyewoods and many other articles are exported, the records showing that about \$8,000,000 worth of various products leave the republic every year. As to the climate in the republic a writer says

"It must be healthful when one may see by the records that the death rate is only eight to the thousand inhabitants. There are no densely populated places, yellow fever is unknown, and intermittent fevers may be avoided, as in Europe, with the smallest precautions. There is scarcely a section of the republic where-all day long-the strong sea breezes do not blow. The mountain ranges run east and west, and the valleys between them, as well as the mountain-When President Baez was apprised of the result by a special messenger from our Department of State, he addressed the Dominican Congress. "The measure will, nevertheless, succeed in the end, for it is a necessity in the progress of humanity, whose unseen agent is Providence itself."

The vote on the treaty was taken about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A number of Senators had previously csiled at the Executive Mansion to assure the President of their support. He felt confident of success.

General Horace Porter, now Ambassador to France, was then private secretary to the President. sides, receive the trade winds, which blow conthe equator, and Porto Plata, the northern port, 20 degrees, and the temperature in winter is quite mild, the thermometer does not rise high in midsummer. Carefully kept records show that at Puerta Plata in four years, with the exception of one day, the mercury never rose higher than 90 degrees Fahrenheit. The rainy season, which is dreaded in all tropical countries, is not a period of continued rain in San Domingo. It is a period when the sunshine is broken by clouds, with occasional showers,

usually heavy, but of short duration." The Central Dominican Railway connects Puerto Plata, on the north coast, with Santiago. McLean wearing side whiskers. He did not look like the Grant of history.

As I rastlly alighted he approached with equal alacrity. English company. Within a short distance of monasteries and cloisters are still in existence island with the son of Christopher Columbus. The low stone building on the river front at Santo Domingo where Columbus's son lived is still in a fair state of preservation. Every little hamlet has its church, and in the larger places the churches are usually the chief architectural features of the place, the cathedral at Santiago where the funeral of the assassinated President was held, being an imposing edifice.

An American who lived there several years

"San Domingo is not only rich in natural products, but is beautiful and interesting. Old castles and churches for which the iron work and ornaments were brought from Spain may be seen in the larger places, while the villages offer other attractions in the way of primitive habitations. The great forests, with their wealth of woods, are free from reptiles, and one of the points which the natives make in speaking of their island is that there is not a snake on it.

There are no positive records as to the number of inhabitants, but the population has been estimated at about six hundred thousand. The city of Santo Domingo has about twenty-five thousand inhabitants, Santiago between six thousand and eight thousand, Puerto Plata about six thousand, Macoris, from which point nearly all the sugar shipments are made, has about five thousand, and Moca and La Vega have each about four thousand inhabitants.

Santiago City, the terminus of the American railroad, was founded by Diego Colon, the son of the discoverer, when he was Governor of the province, and some of the buildings erected by the founders are still there. The railroad which rups from Puerta Plata to the ancient town is a narrow gauge road, and in its construction the mountain had to be pierced for a tunnel eight hundred feet long, which is the largest work of that kind on the island.

AMERICA'S STAINED GLASS INDUSTRY. Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 5 (Special).-The opalescent of its product to be shipped to Europe. One car-load goes to Germany, two to Paris and one to Florence. Until recent years the "glass painting ndustry, or art, was confined almost exclusively o Helgium.

industry, or art, was confined almost exclusively to Belgium.

There are now three plants in this country—one at New-Rochelle, N. Y.; one at Ottawa, Ill., and one here. The Paristan who founded the plant at New-Rochelle came here ten years ago. His chemist became superintendent of a plant established here, but he died, and his secret died with him, so far as the company which owned the plant was concerned. But his student, Jerome M. Francoise, a Reigian, had learned the art of producing on the rough rolled glass the colors which make it so valuable for art window construction, and local capitalists bought the old plant, regenerated it, and put the student at its head. Two years ago the plant began selling some of its product at Dresden, and the export trade has grown until this country may count itself a rival of Europe in one more of the jealously guarded arts.

CHINAMAN TO TEACH AMERICANS.

Indianapolis, Aug. 5 (Special).—The spirit of "expansion" has caught a Chinaman in this city, and he proposes to do his part toward advancing the cause of the United States in its new possessions by teaching his language to Americans who wish to go to the philippines and China to "open wider the door." His name is Moy Kee, and he is a naturalized American. He is fifty-two and he is a naturalized American. He is fity-two
years old, and he came to this country forty
years ago. He speaks English without a fault, and
asserts that he is the only Chinese in the Middle
West who is so highly cultured. He likes to talk
of "we Americans." He says an American can
learn to speak "good Chinese, not pidgin," in six
months. His will open an evening class.

ERN REPUBLICS ARE FRIENDLY TO

THE UNITED STATES. Nahant, Mass., Aug. 5 .- Martin Garcia Merou, Minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, who is spending the summer here, was seen to-day concerning recent news dispatches bearing on the journey just undertaken by Genoral Roca, President of the Argentine Republic, the capital of the United States of Brazil, which has given occasion for rumors of an al-liance between the nations of the southern extremity of the Continent against the United States. Senor Merou said:

"The invention is so absurd that I find it some what hard to trouble you with the request that you publish a complete denial of the same. The visit of General Roca is a friendly and cordial compliment paid to a nation with which we have the most pleasant political and commercial relations. For many years we have had a boundary controversy with Brazil, inherited from the colonial times of the respective countries, which was submitted to the arbitration of President Cleveland. With this cause of possible misunderstanding among our peoples removed, and finding at the head of the Brazilian Government a statesman of the high attainments of President Campo Salles, General Roca undoubtedly has thought it wise and convenient to close the links which unite the two largest and most important republics of South America by this visit.

"In reference to the United States, I can assure you that our relations with this great Republic have never been more cordial than at present. The fact that your Minister in Buenos Ayres, Mr. chanan, who very soon will return to your shores, and will no doubt, ratify my statement, was selected as an umpire in an important question pending with Chill is an eloquent proof of our sentiments in regard to this country.

"In his recent annual message to the Chambers General Roca paid a great compliment to the United States Government and its worthy representatives, and our Congress just at present has under consideration a bill appropriating the necessary funds to pay the travelling expenses and intenance of fifty Argentine young men, will come to the United States to follow the urses of some of your agricultural and me chanical colleges. Personally, General Roca, whose character and statesmanlike ability make him one of the most distinguished public men in our tinent, and whom I know with intimacy, having been for a time his private secretary, is a great admirer of the United States, and he follows with deepest sympathy the wonderful de-velopment of the American people in all their paths of human activity. Of course, I have not the right to speak on behalf of Chill and Brazil; but I know both countries, and especially the id, having represented my country there be fore being appointed Minister to the United States, and besides. I have the honor to enjoy the personal friendship of President Campo Salles, who partakes with General Roca the most cordial feelings toward the United States.

In fact," Senor Merou proceeded, "all this talk about alliances in South America against this country is false, and completely misleading. It is true that happily there is a growing sentiment of solidarity between the republics of Chili, Brazil and Argentina, but this feeling has nothing to do with our mutual excellent relations with the United States, and tends only to promote a better understanding among our different peoples and, if possible, closer commercial relations." In conclusion, the Minister said: "I beg you to deny in the most categorical manner all this idle

RIDS FOR LEAGUE ISLAND DRYDOCK.

TIMBER STRUCTURE AUTHORIZED, BUT MAY BE CHANGED TO STONE.

Washington, Aug. 5.-The Navy Department pened bids at 1 o'clock to-day for the new timber crydock at the United States Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, to cost not exceeding \$825,000, according to the provision made by Congress, and to be one of the most spacious docks on the Atlantic Coast for the accommodation of warships The bidders were Farrell & Hopper, New-York 11 182,000; McGaw & Roosevelt, Philadelphia, 11,220. Mclivain-Unkelfer Company, Pittsburg, 143.569; Curtis & Driscoll, Springfield, Mass., \$750,000 George Pierce, Bangor, Me., \$949,973; Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, of New-York, \$749,000, and \$3.50 a square foot for steel approaches; Degnon Construction Company, New-York,

The League Island drydock is one of four au thorized by Congress in the last Naval Appropriation bill. The others on the Atlantic Coast-at

and concrete. That at League Island is to be of timber, but provision is made for a change to stone in case the next Congress desires to substitute masonry for wood.

The general dimensions of the League Island dock are: Length over all, 150 feet; width on top, 144 feet; width on floor, 86 feet; entrance within 161 feet; depth from top to floor, 86 feet; draught at mean high water, 200 feet; draught at make the dock of sufficient size to accommodate the largest battieship in the Navy. Long leaf yellow pine is used in the construction of his drydock from one of timber to one of stone, in case Congress so autheritors. If such change is civil engineers, shall determine the increased price, including a 10 per cent profit. The Philadelphia delegation in Congress and the Senators from the book of the proper, the contract covers engines, boilers, conferdance, and the reservation in the contract is made at their initiative. Resides the dock proper, the contract covers engines, boilers, of distinction of this province to read on the proper, the contract covers engines, boilers, of distinction of this province in treat of distinction of this province in treat of distinction of this province in treat could not be a contract to the proper, the contract covers engines, boilers, of distinction of this province in treat of distinction of this province in treat of distinction of the province in treat of the proper, the contract covers engines, boilers, and the various the modern railway are buildings which were rected hundreds of years ago, and old churches. dock are: Length over all, 750 feet; width on top,

of the Inspector-General's office was made public at the War Department to-day. It is dated July 31 and is signed by Secretary Alger. The important feature of the order is that it makes the Inspector General's department a bureau of the War De partment. It says in part:

General's department a bureau of the War Department. It says in part:

The Inspector General's department is the department of inspections of the Army, and the Inspector General is charged, under the Secretary of War, with the supervision of all State inspections. His office is a bureau of the War Department and is the repository of the reports of all such inspections. The sphere of inquiry of the Inspector General's department includes every branch of military affairs except when specially limited in these regulations or in orders. Inspectors General and acting Inspectors General will exercise a comprehensive and general observation within the commands to which they may be respectively assigned over all that pertains to the efficiency of the Army, the condition and state of supplies of all kinds, of arms and equipments, of the expenditure of public property and moneys, and the condition of accounts of all disbursing officers of eyery branch of the service, of the conduct, discipline and efficiency of officers and troops, and report with strict impartiality in regard to all irregularities that may be discovered. From time to time they will make such suggestions as may appear to them practicable for the correction of any defect that may come under their observation. Inspectors General or acting Inspectors General are assigned to armies. Army corps, divisions and geographical departments by the Secretary of War, and are under the immediate direction of their commanding generals. When not so assigned they are solely under the orders of the Secretary of War and the Commanding General of the Army. When assignments have not been made to armies, Army corps, divisions and geographical departments, or to fill temporary vacancies, commandings generals may detail officers from their commands for such duty, reporting their action to the War Department from the information of the Inspector General all depots, armories, armories, armories and public works of every kind under ansense and public works of every kind under ansen MAY MOVE A SAWMILL TO CHINA.

Warsaw, N. Y., Aug. 5 (Special).-People inter-

ested in China and residing here have been solicited to take stock in organizing a company to move an American sawmill of modern pattern to Wahu, American sawmin China, as soon as preliminary arrangements can be made. The Rev. John James, of Cameron Mills, be made. The Rev. John James, of Cameron Mills, Steuben County, N. Y., is the organizer, He has been in active correspondence with American, English and Chinese residents of Wahu, who have taken stock in the scheme, and also have given to him encouragement. Li Hung Chang has signified his willingness to subscribe for \$1000, worth of his willingness to subscribe for \$2,000 worth of stock. Mr. Beale, a missionary of Wahu, has faith in the project to the extent of \$1,500. There is no up to date sawmill in the Celestial Empire. Lum-ber is sawed there in the same crude way as in this sountry a hundred years \$20.

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, AUGUST 766

SILK UMBRELLAS.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK UMBRELLAS, CLOSE ROLL, STEEL ROD, EIGHT RIB FRAME, 26 AND 28 INCH. SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: \$1.95 VALUE \$3.00, AT

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

HAND MADE RENAISSANCE CENTER PIECES AND DRESSER SCARFS, WITH LINEN CENTERS.

20X20 INCHES, \$1.00 20X36 INCHES, \$2.00 24X24 " . 1.75 20X54 " . . 3.45 -ALSO-

1,000 TURKISH BATH MATS, . 35c. EACH

LADIES' HOSIERY.

HOSE, TWO THREAD, LISLE THREAD HOSE DOUBLE SOLES AND HIGH WITH UNBLEACHED SOLES, SPLICED HEELS, 19c. PER PAIR, .

LADIES' BLACK COTTON LADIES' INGRAIN BLACK

Eighteenth Street, Mineteenth Street and Sixth Hoenue.

REBELS BURN A STEAMER. | The state of the st

THE SATURNUS CAPTURED AND BURNED BY FILIPINOS.

Manila, Aug. 5, 6:40 p. m.-The steamer Saturnus, of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, was burned Wednesday and her crew are missing. The details of the affair are not known. The captain of the Saturnus once obtained

possession of a ship belonging to the Maritima company, held at San Fernando by the insurgents, by mooring the Saturaus alongside and hauling the other vessel away in the night. London, Aug. 5 .- Lloyds agent at Manila cables that the insurgents at San Fernando have

captured and burned the United States steamer

Saturnus.

REBEL LEADERS PREPARE FOR THE END SEEKING TO LEASE A BRITISH ISLAND FROM THE NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

London, Aug. 5. - Interesting information omes from the British North Borneo Company that it has received a request from the Philip pines asking the company to lease or sell to the Filipinos Banguey Island, just south of Palawan Island. It is only sparsely inhabited by natives. The Filipinos who are engineering the deal say that in case of their defeat Aguinaldo and other leaders with a large section of the Filipinos may settle at Banguey, under British protection and the company's rule. The Board is now considering the question, but it is understood the company is not averse to leasing the island, if very favorable terms are offered

EVACUATION OF ZAMBOANGA.

THE COMMANDER OF THE CASTINE TELLS OF HIS DEALINGS WITH THE NATIVES.

Washington, Aug. 5.-The Navy Department has ade public a report from Commander S. W. of the Castine, containing references to the evacuation of Zamboanga, on the island of Mindanao, and certain exchanges he had with the natives. In part the report reads, under date of Zamboanga,

OTIS TO HAVE RAPID FIRE GUNS. Washington, Aug. 5.-General Otis has asked for number of Sims-Dudley guns, Gatling guns and Hotchkiss 12-pounders for use in the Philippines. All are rapid fire guns and are especially adapted to such a warfare as must be prosecuted there The Ordnance Bureau has been busy gathering up the guns asked for by General Otis, as they have been scattered about the country in different forts and arsenals, but a sufficient number to meet the present demand has been procured and ordered

shipped to Manila. H. H. VREELAND TO ENTERTAIN.

THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS OF THE METRO-POLITAN RAILWAY TO BE HIS GUESTS AT A CLAMBAKE.

The heads of all the departments of the Metro The heads of all the departments of the Metro-politan Street Rallway Company have been invited by President H. H. Vreeland to a clambake, which he proposes giving near his farm, near Brewster, on Saturday. After the clambake a reception will be held in Mr. Vreeland's house. Most liberal arrangements are being made for the enjoyment of the visitors, but Mr. Vreeland is anxious that the notion shall not get abroad that the clambake is anything in the nature of a jollification over the victory which the company gained in the recent strike. It is intended solely as an opportunity for the men to enjoy a day in the country. The guests will leave the Grand Central Station

at 9 o'clock Saturday morning on a special train to Brewster. The clambake, which will be of the old fashioned Rhode Island kind, will be given in the grounds of the Tonetta Outing Club. Afterward the guests will go to Mr. Vreeland's house, which is not far away, and there they will spend the rest of the day, returning to the city about 7 o'clock.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MAY CHANGE HANDS. The report is revived that Koster & Bial's Music Hall, in West Thirty-fourth-st., is to change hands. Owing to the fierce competition of the last two years the business of the house has suffered materially, and it has generally been understood that it was not making money. There have been rumors at times that the property would be sold and control pass into other hands, but all have failed of substantiation. No verification of the report could be secured yesterday, but it is said that this report has more ground than any other, and that negotia-tions are under way which may result in the acquisition of the property by outside interests. Report says that Robert Blel, a Western theatrical man, is the one who will purchase the prop-erty. Mr. Blei is interested in a number of West-

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of Children, have devised our own special lasts and carry by far the greatest range of sizes, we can always guarantee a perfect and natural fitting shoe, handsome and serviceable, at moderate prices.

Where there is a tendency to "toe in," we have upctal shoe that will easily correct it—\$2 to \$3.50—also those for Weak Ankles and Flat Feet.

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sire to make Koster & Bial's the New-York end to his chain. While recently a number of judg-ments have been secured against Koster & Bial's for unpaid obligations, the business has continued as usual. One of those interested in the theatre said yesterday: "The theatre is in the market if we can get our price, but we do not intend to comedown a cent. We are content to run it just as we are doing now, and are not hustling after a pur-

"All the difference in the world," he answered.
"I am a Jew, and, like all of my people, I am especially fond of broiled kid. Its meat, although

a triffe more stringy, is sweeter and more tender

than that of the lamb. An old goat, however, is hardly fit to eat. Its flesh is strong and tough." Michael Scanlon, a butcher, of No. 643 Fortlethst., said that there had beer an attempt on the part of Western dealers to ship large consignments of goats to the New-York slaughter houses. "I was asked by a Kansas City firm." he continued, "to take 2,000 goats for the remuneration of flaying the animals and sending back the skins. Doubtless it is possible to slide the carcasses through for mutton at about \$5 a head, with a pretty profit of \$6,000. You can't find a New-York butcher, ever, who would run such a risk as that. news got out he would ever after be dubbed a 'goat

"People ought to be educated up to goat meat. "People ought to be educated up to goat meat. The meat of goats which are not more than a year and a half old should be a staple article of food. The poorer classes would be able to buy this kind of meat, which would not cost more than three cents a pound. The price of goatskins would be reduced and the use of kid gloves and kid shoes be brought within the reach of everybody.

"The winters of Montana and Western Nebraska, which kill off lambs, would not affect a single goat. Then, too, it costs practically nothing to feed them. Give them a pasture of pebbles and they will grow fat."

It seems to be the opinion of some butchers that within a few years the meat of goats will be sold in the public markets on equal terms with best and mutton.

butcher,' and that means a bankrupt in this busi-

FIGHT AGAINST PRINCETON'S TROLLEY.

M. T. PYNE SAID TO BE NEGOTIATING FOR MORE LAND, IN ORDER TO BLOCK THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Princeton, N. J., Aug 5.—The Trenton Street Railway Company and M. Taylor Pyne are still vying with each other over the extension of the trolley lines to Princeton. It has been learned that Mr. Pyne not only purchased three farms recently for the purpose of blocking the progress of the company and causing it to go a roundabout way to get into Princeton, but is also negotiating for the purchase of all the land between Stony Brook

the purchase of all the land between Stony Brook and Princeton lying between the Pennsylvania. Railroad and the border of Junius Morgan's farm. President Henry C. Moore of the company said yesterday regarding the matter:

"The purchase of these farms fixes their present value and makes condemnation price more easily ascertainable. We are not at all frightened, and have laid out our work as far as Stony Brook, and will push the road through."

It is believed Mr. Pyne will do his utmost te defeat the company, even though it may make necessary a decision by the court. The university has always opposed the company, and it is said the faculty is in sympathy with Mr. Pyne's action.

ern vaudeville houses, and it is said to be his de-